

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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## THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

### Australians Again in the Ascendant.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 13.  
To-day the inadequate accommodation and the general inefficiency of the arrangements at Lord's were again evident. A recurrence of Saturday's confusion and struggling was only prevented by a reinforcement of police. By 10 o'clock the principal queue, three deep, was a mile long.

The weather was cloudy, with a little sunshine. There were about 23,000 present. On a perfect wicket the Australians completed their innings for 342. A sensational start occurred on the resumption of play. Bardsley and Armstrong were out at 191 and 192 respectively. Gregory made 52 by streaky cricket, giving two chances. The last wicket partnership, between Carter and McDonald, produced 53.

England had scored 243 for 8 at the close. Dipper scored a sound, comfortable 40, Woolley compiled a brilliant innings of (?) in 153 minutes, including twelve fours his driving being magnificent, and Tennyson 44 not out.

### County Cricket.

Worcester beat Gloucester by eight wickets.

## COTTON-GROWING WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

### Provisional Government Grant.

London, June 13.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Baldwin stated that the proposed Government grant of approximately £1,000,000 for the purposes of a British cotton-growing association was conditional on the cotton trade in Britain making a voluntary levy at the rate of sixpence per bale on all cotton consumed for a maximum period of five years. The grant was in lieu of five annual votes of £50,000 for promotion of cotton-growing within the Empire, and would not be derived from the taxpayer, but was the Government's share of the surplus from the operation of the Egyptian cotton control scheme of 1918-9.

### World's Cotton Conference at Liverpool.

London, June 13.  
The world cotton conference, representing nineteen nations and presided over by Lord Emmott, opened at Liverpool. Mr. Shute, President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, welcoming the delegates, said that a good understanding between employers and employed was essential to the world's prosperity. Lord Emmott, in an optimistic speech on the subject of industrial troubles, firmly believed, as regards the cotton trade, that before long we should need millions of bales of cotton yearly.

## THE DOMINIONS CONFERENCE.

### Postponement Owing to Premier's Indisposition.

London, June 13.  
In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Chamberlain announced that Friday had been definitely allocated to the discussion of the agenda of the Imperial Cabinet. The Dominions Premiers who were now here and the representatives of India had been consulted as regards a postponement of the conference and had consented thereto, as they attached great importance to the presence of Mr. Lloyd George, whose medical advisers forbade him to resume duties in London this week. The Canadian Premier is being informed of the postponement by wireless.

## INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF BUSINESS MEN.

### A Species of "Association of Nations."

London, June 13.  
The International Rotary Convention opened at Edinburgh in the presence of three thousand delegates, half of whom are Americans. President Snedecott, from Oregon, said that the movement, which has seventy thousand members, could serve the world, which is groping for some Association of Nations, for the destinies of the world were largely in the hands of business men.

## EINSTEIN IN LONDON.

### "Genius Knows No Frontiers."

London, June 13.  
Prof. Einstein lectured at King's College, London, in German on his theory of Relativity. The hall was crowded. Lord Haldane, presiding, said that genius knew no frontiers. They were grateful to Germany for giving them the genius of Einstein, who had given us a new conception of the universe.

## DATE OF PROROGATION.

London, June 13.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain foreshadowed the prorogation in the third week of August.

## THE NEAR EAST.

### Britain not Committed to Aid of Greece.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 13.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain, bombarded with questions on the subject of Britain's attitude to the Greeks and Turks, said that the attitude of the Government throughout has been strictly neutral. It was still hoped, in conjunction with the Allies, to bring about peace between the Greeks and Turks, and the Government will not lose any opportunity of doing so. The Government had no commitments to support the Greeks militarily or financially against the Kemalists.

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

### Pointed Question in Parliament.

London, June 13.  
In the House of Commons, Sir Walter De Frece suggested that British representatives in the Far East should be instructed to enquire as to the truth of the reports that, owing to Chinese objections to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, a boycott of British imports might be instituted by China.

Mr. Harmsworth replied that he was unable to make a statement in regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance until it had been discussed at the Imperial conference but he did not think that there would be the difficulties referred to in the question.

## REVISED ARMY ESTIMATE.

### The Middle Eastern Services.

London, June 13.  
The revised Army Estimate reduces the original amount of £106,315,000 to £82,094,000, as a Supplementary Estimate. The Middle Eastern Services provide for the repayment of £24,221,000 by the Colonial Office to the War Office.

## DEATH OF DIAMOND MAGNATE.

London, June 13.  
The death of Mr. Bernard Oppenheimer has occurred. [Mr. Oppenheimer, who was 36 years of age, was Chairman of South African Diamond Corporation, and similar undertakings. He organised factories for disabled ex-Service men.]

## THE QUESTION OF YAP.

### Japanese Concession.

London, June 14.  
The Morning Post correspondent at Washington says that long steps have been taken towards allaying American feeling against Japan by a Japanese offer to the United States of equal cable rights at Yap, including the control of the Guam Yap cable.

## PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

### Senate Committee Approves Jones Bill Provision.

Washington, June 13.  
The Senate Commerce Committee has decided to report favourably on the Bill exempting American coastwise shipping from payment of the Panama Canal tolls.

Washington, June 14.  
The House of Representatives has passed the Porter resolution which now goes to a joint conference of Congress.

### Opposition by Railways: the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Washington, June 13.  
While the Harding Administration and the Republican Congress is pledged to the idea of exempting American ships from Panama Canal tolls, there is tremendous opposition, especially on the part of the railways, which fear that the effect will be to diminish trans-continental railway business. There is also the question of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, concerning which the New York Times declares Britain's consent must be secured before steps can honourably be taken to give American ships privileges in the canal.

## DEMPSEY v CARPENTIER.

### Frenchman's Price Lengthens.

New York, June 13.  
Betting on Wall Street is 3-1 in favour of Dempsey compared with 2½-1 previously. Carpentier's followers are demanding 3½-1, but betting is light.

## MEXICO'S FOREIGN DEBT.

### Reported Provision for Resumption of Interest Payments.

Mexico City, June 13.  
It is officially announced that payment of the interest on the Mexican foreign debt will be resumed on June 1 and that a sum of Pesos 20,000,000 is to be added to the Budget for that purpose.

## EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

### THE OLYMPIAD SENSATION.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

Shanghai, June 13.  
The trial of the five Chinese anarchists on charges of distributing seditious literature at the Olympics has commenced. The police stated that forty six violently socialistic books had been seized. It is believed Russians are implicated. The anarchists are being held in the Settlement and handed over to the Military Governor of the prisoners. The Japanese athletes all received circulars by post.

## THE JOHORE MURDER.

Singapore, June 13.  
The official statement is that Mr. Darbyshire had three parang wounds on his head and had been strangled with his own necktie. The Malay servant's body was a hundred yards away. Mr. Darbyshire's son, aged five, was beaten but not killed, and wandered in the jungle for two days before he was found by the search party.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### BATTLE IN BELFAST.

London, June 11.  
Seven were killed and forty wounded in rioting in Belfast on Saturday and Sunday nights. Four of the dead were victims of mysterious executions. They were dragged out of their beds and shot outside their homes, and included an aged clergyman, a former Dean of Leighlin. The fighting between rival crowds in the streets of Belfast last night was most remarkable. Snipers were shooting with revolvers and rifles and occasionally dropping bombs from windows. Armoured cars with troops rushed up and were compelled to fire to disperse the mobs.

## RECONSTRUCTION OF DEVASTATED REGIONS.

Paris, June 11.  
The newspapers give prominence to private conferences at Wiesbaden, where Herr Brüning, the Minister of the Liberated Regions, and Herr Rathenau, the German Minister of Reconstruction, which is the first of a series to be continued in Paris between representatives of both Ministries on the subject and method of how Germany shall discharge her liabilities. The papers opine that the outcome of the meeting seems to indicate the necessity of a sort of Franco-German economic and commercial co-operation.

## JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

Paris, June 11.  
A dinner was given in honour of the Japanese Prince in the Inter-Allied Club. Other guests were the former President, M. Poincaré, several Cabinet ministers, Marshals Joffre and Foch, and the former Ambassadors to Japan, M. Regnaud and M. Gerard.—Val.

## EMPIRE CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

London, June 13.  
The opening of the Empire conference has been postponed to June 20th.

## ADMIRAL SIMS' SPEECH.

New York, June 13.  
Admiral Sims has replied to the Secretary for the Navy, contesting the accuracy of the cabled report of his criticised speech. He declares these statements were substantially the same as he had repeatedly made publicly in America.

## UPPER SILESIA.

Paris, June 11.  
The papers express satisfaction at the joint action of the French and British Ambassadors in Berlin, insisting on the German Government to compel German troops in Upper Silesia to respect the decisions of the Inter-Allied Commission.—Val.

## DR. WELLINGTON KOO.

London, June 11.  
Dr. Wellington Koo and Mrs. Koo will leave for Geneva on June 15th, where Dr. Koo will attend a Council meeting of the League of Nations.

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 14.  
The Chinese Ministers in London and Tokyo have reported that they have officially notified their respective Governments that no clauses in a renewed Anglo-Japanese Alliance which affect China can be recognised by China without her concurrence. No replies have as yet been received.

The Diplomatic Corps is now in receipt of detailed reports regarding the damage done to foreign property at Ichang. Although a request has been made on behalf of Hupeh that the Tsuchun, Wong Jin-yuen, should be removed, the Premier has been advised not to make any change under present conditions. A request has been sent to Wong asking him to resume good order as soon as possible and also making him responsible for any further trouble.

Shanghai, June 14.  
A request has been made to the Consular Body on behalf of Peking to suppress any public meetings called by students in the Settlement.

## AN ALARMING REPORT.

### Assassination of King George V. Have been Attempted.

We were not a little surprised to-day on receiving the London Times to read reports of a telegram received by the North China Daily Mail telling of the attempted assassination of His Majesty King George V.

The telegram, which was dated London, May 28, and related that whilst His Majesty was making a speech to a gathering of students at (.....) a bomb was thrown by a Communist. In the explosion that followed two persons were killed and twenty-three wounded, but His Majesty escaped injury.

The message, which was said to be badly mutilated, was received via a Special Japanese Service, having been sent first to Tokyo and then relayed on to Shanghai.

[In view of the fact that no such news has been received through the usual Reuter service or by the Wireless Service, it is hard to give credence to the report. The North China contemporary not only published the cables, but had an editorial comment on the affair. Anxious to discover whether there was any likelihood of truth in the above report we enquired at the Colonial Secretariat and were informed that nothing whatever had been heard of such a happening.—Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.]

## AEROPLANES SENT TO MONGOLIA.

Mr. Wei-chun, a Chinese airman, has left Peking for Kalgan with four aeroplanes with instructions from the Air Department to hand them over to the Expeditionary Force. These aeroplanes, together with two which are being sent to the front from Mukden, will be used in the operations in Mongolia. Colonel Kuan Chen-tu, aide-de-camp to General Tso Fen, arrived in Peking to arrange for the supply of ammunition for the Expeditionary Force. Colonel Kuan obtained his request from the Ministry of War and has left for Kalgan with 6,000 boxes of ammunition for the troops at Paoshan.

## News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The s.s. Alabama Maru having arrived, the O.S.K. advise consignees of Cargo.—Page 4.  
The P. and O. Banking Corporation have something to say to holders of Bearer Warrants.—Page 4.

Mr. Ray E. Gunn has resumed the management of the Robert Dollar Co.—Page 4.  
The United Motor Co. Ltd. intimate a reduction in the rates of hired cars.—Page 4.  
J. T. Shaw has something to say about Aerter Cellular Underwear.—Page 7.

The Dairy Farm advertise a few of their specialities on Page 7.

## To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 7½d.

## The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.55. Temperature—86. Humidity—72.

## Lighting Up Time.

Lighting up time to-day 10.15 p.m.



## NOTICE.

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Complete stock. Best terms.  
Immediate delivery.

SINCON &amp; CO.,

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HING LUNG ST. Phone 515

## HONGKONG CENSUS.

Total for the Colony.  
616,749.Some weeks ago we indicated  
that the preliminary report of the  
Census Officer had been reached,  
and that it was to be circulated.  
At long last we have a copy, with  
the compliments of the Hon.  
Colonial Secretary. It shows that  
the total population of the Colony  
is 616,749, of which number  
380,373 are males and 236,376  
females. Since 1911 we have in-  
creased in numbers by 160,010,  
the figure at that Census being  
456,739.

The report states:-

The Census of the Colony was  
taken in the City of Victoria,  
Shaukiwan and the Kowloon  
Peninsula (except Kowloon City)  
on April 24th; in the New Ter-  
ritories and Hongkong Villages  
between March 24th and April  
24th; in the Harbour from April  
25th to April 26th.2. The figures given in the an-  
nexed tables were gathered from the  
totals given in the enumerators'  
books, the casting of which  
has been carefully checked.3. The taking of the Census  
gave rise to an abundant crop of  
puerile rumours, which gained  
wide currency and caused no little  
alarm, especially among the fami-  
lies of lower and middle class  
Chinese; a discussion of over-  
crowding by the Sanitary Board  
shortly before the date of the  
Census without doubt gravely  
affected the accuracy of the re-  
turns made by householders in the  
congested areas.4. The date fixed for the Census  
proved to be very unfortunate:-(a). In the New Territories  
the majority of the in-  
habitants were found to be  
absent from their  
houses the whole day  
long, being busily engaged  
in preparations for  
planting the first crop of  
paddy, and the enumerators  
experienced con-  
siderable difficulty in ob-  
taining the requisite in-  
formation.(b). In the Island of Hong-  
kong and the Mainland,  
large numbers of the  
Chinese adult male popu-  
lation were absent in  
their native villages, the  
date being the middle of  
the Ching Ming Festival;  
thus in several middle  
class residential sections  
the females were found to  
equal or exceed the males.  
The enumerators also re-  
ported difficulty in many  
cases, where all the adult  
males in a family were  
absent, in obtaining the  
necessary information  
from the females left  
behind.5. The Ching Ming Festival also  
caused great difficulties in hold-  
ing together a sufficient number  
of enumerators, many enumerators  
who had been appointed and  
carefully trained resigned or left  
the Colony without notice just as  
the schedules were ready for dis-  
tribution, and others had to be  
found and receive hasty instruc-  
tions at the last moment.6. The factors mentioned in  
paragraphs 3 and 4 undoubtedly  
reduced the numbers reported in  
the case of the land population,  
but it is as yet impossible to form  
any estimate of what percentage  
should be added to the figures re-  
ported to arrive at the true total  
of the normal population of the  
Colony.I consider, however, that the  
figures found for the floating  
population are very near the  
truth, and give an accurate  
idea of the normal floating  
population, which at times is  
abnormally increased for short  
periods by the presence of the  
deep sea fishing fleet, for which  
the Colony cannot be said to be  
the home port; this fleet was  
absent at the time the Census  
was taken.Kowloon City had the good for-  
tune to be counted twice, so that  
a deduction is necessary.

The comparative table shows:

|                 | 1921    | 1911    |
|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Hongkong        | 341,340 | 244,323 |
| Kowloon Pen.    | 122,505 | 67,497  |
| New Territories | 92,609  | 87,928  |
| Floating        | 70,796  | 60,948  |

|                  |         |         |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Totals           | 626,901 | 460,696 |
| Less K'loon City | 10,152  | 7,306   |
|                  | 616,749 | 453,390 |
| Add Unclassified |         | 3,349   |
|                  | 616,749 | 456,739 |

Total Increase 160,010.

The population of the Island, it  
will be seen, has risen nearly  
40%, and of Kowloon Peninsula  
nearly 100%. There is little to  
be gleaned from the figures, but  
an interesting fact is that in the  
New Territories, the females, asthey did in 1911, run the males to  
within a thousand or so. The  
table follows:

|                 | Male    | Female  | Ttl.    |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Hongkong        | 219,456 | 121,904 | 341,360 |
| Kowloon Pen.    | 74,685  | 47,441  | 122,126 |
| New Territories | 46,820  | 45,799  | 91,619  |
| Floating        | 44,980  | 25,816  | 70,796  |

Totals 385,941 240,960 626,901  
In the figures of the floating  
population are included 5,380 mer-  
cantile marine seamen. Victoria  
Harbour accounts for most of the  
floating total, viz., 38,570 (23,942  
males and 14,628 females). Aber-  
deen 7,868 and Shaukiwan 6,711  
are next in that order.Of the Kowloon figures, Yan-  
mat leads with 31,641; Mongkok  
29,014; Hungnam Villages and  
Kowloon City 18,943; Tai Kok Tsui  
and Sham Sai-po 15,776; Hungtom  
14,808 and Kowloon Point 11,944.On judging all the pros and  
cons concerning this attitude of  
the Tyrolese, it should be taken  
into account that they have  
always been keen patriots and  
heroic fighters, who look back  
upon a fine past and great tradi-  
tion. The indomitable spirit of  
Andreas Hofer, who in 1809  
attempted to free his country of  
the Napoleonic yoke, still seems  
alive among many. In the recent  
war they formed the most reliable  
troops of the Austrian Army.Though they lost but little ground  
to the Italians by the Treaty of  
St. Germain, by far the most fertile  
and valuable part of their country,  
was handed to Italy. The  
economic conditions in the  
mountain districts left them are  
poor compared with the beautiful  
"garden" of the South. They  
allege that such German districtsPLEBISCITE IN THE  
TYROL.

## Large Majority.

The French Government ap-  
pears to have come to the con-  
clusion that the Vienna Cabinet  
is utterly powerless to frustrate  
the movement in the Tyrol which  
favours fusion with Germany.  
As to the plebiscite, it is not  
considered by the Tyrolese as  
infringing the Peace Treaty of  
St. Germain, for the referendum,  
they allege, was only to show  
whether the majority of the people  
there desire an appeal to the  
League of Nations in the question  
of union, which appeal the  
Tyrolese declare permissible  
according to Article 88 of the  
Treaty. If the reports received  
to-day prove correct, the result  
of the plebiscite has turned out  
even beyond expectations. 99  
per cent of all votes having been  
cast for Germany, states the  
Vienna correspondent of the  
Observer.On judging all the pros and  
cons concerning this attitude of  
the Tyrolese, it should be taken  
into account that they have  
always been keen patriots and  
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"garden" of the South. They  
allege that such German districts

## WHEN A MAN'S FORTY.

If he has not previously worn  
glasses, he should lose no time in  
having his sight properly tested.  
If he has worn them, he should  
make quite sure by a scientific  
test that his glasses do not want  
altering. This is important. Up  
to the age of forty the muscles of  
the eyes will sometimes make up  
for defect by straining. After  
forty, the elasticity of these mus-  
cles gradually lessens until they  
become quite lax. The Hong-  
kong Optical Co., Successors to  
Clark & Co., Refracting and  
Manufacturing Opticians—local-  
ized in 53, Queen's Road Cent al—  
have the equipment to test your  
sight accurately.Zoom!  
—as the fliers say—Chesterfields certainly  
are "zooming"—going up!Fastest-growing cigarette in the country—fact.  
One of the few really great blends of cigarette  
tobacco. Finest Turkish, blended with mellow  
Burley and other choice domestic tobacco—and  
blended in a way that can't be copied—that's  
Chesterfields.Packed, too, in an air-tight package that keeps  
'em fresh till smoked.

Satisfy? Well, say—have you tried 'em?

LIGGETT &amp; MYERS TOBACCO CO.

Chesterfield  
CIGARETTES  
They Satisfy  
—and the blend can't be copied—

## GENERAL NEWS.

## VARIED J.P.S.

New magistrates for Sussex in-  
clude a postman, a railway ser-  
vant, and two peacemakers.

## "SHELL-SHOCK" COMMITTEE.

It is considered unlikely that  
the Committee of Inquiry on  
"Shell-shock" will report before  
autumn.LONDON'S MUNICIPAL ADMIN-  
ISTRATION.Walthamstow's charter of in-  
corporation has been deferred as  
"questions have recently been  
raised which may lead to an in-  
quiry on a comprehensive scale  
into the issues concerned with  
the local government of London  
(including Greater London)."

## "ST ROGER HIS RING."

The Rectory of Beleigh  
Abby (Maldon), which dates back  
to 1225, ought to prove an ideal  
setting for the production of "St.  
Roger His Ring," a story of the  
abbey in the 13th century. The  
play will be staged on behalf of  
the Maldon War Memorial and  
the Witham Church Fund.  
Divided into three "fyttes" or  
scenes, the tale is woven round  
the loss of the precious relic, St.  
Roger's ring, and after a pretty  
love incident, it concludes with  
the recovery of the ring and the  
tableau of a "weddyng fests" and  
the procession of the Boar's Head.  
To assist the atmosphere the  
music will consist of old tunes of  
the time. The author, Mr. A. J.  
Gregory Nicholson, has based his  
story upon fact, for in a clause  
of the will of Alice de Beleigh,  
dated Friday before St. Barthol-  
mew's Day, 1311, it is directed  
that a large gold ring which once  
belonged to St. Roger of Byleye  
shall be kept with other relics in  
the Convent Church.as Bozen, Meran, and the Passerel  
Valley, the famous home of  
Andreas Hofer, are being It-  
alianised. No power on earth,  
they declare, could have preven-  
ted them from proclaiming their  
opinion that they cannot go on  
existing like this to the world at  
large, and although this may be  
undiplomatic they believe it to be  
an elementary expression of their  
feelings. Besides, they ask, what  
has become of the right of self-  
determination of the small nation-  
alities, agreed upon by the  
Entente Powers?On the other hand, the Clericals,  
who, as Hapsburgists, combat the  
movement, state that the plebis-  
cite was not controlled officially,  
but by private committees; and  
that strangers were allowed to  
vote without being entitled to do  
so. The Clericals also say that  
the Pan-German iron magnates,  
with Hugo Stinnes at their head,  
sent their agents to the Tyrol and  
spent four million marks there in  
propagandist activity.LUCKY ESCAPE, DURING CANOE  
EXPERIMENT.While testing a motor-driven  
Canadian canoe on Basingstoke  
Canal Mr. W. H. Andrews had a  
terrifying experience. When  
near Ash, Andrews noticed water  
pouring into the stern, in which  
he had fixed a motor-cycle engine.  
He reversed the engine in an  
effort to reach the bank, but this  
had the effect of drawing the  
half-swamped craft under water,  
taking Andrews with it. The  
cords of the steering gear became  
entangled with his legs, and for  
30 seconds he was a prisoner on  
the bed of the canal. He man-  
aged to drag himself free, and  
gained the bank exhausted.  
When the canoe was salvaged it  
was found that the vibration of  
the engine had ripped the stern  
practically off.



## NOTICE

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STYLE II. . . . \$600.00

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## THE GROWTH OF LONDON.

## 100 Years Ago.. and Now.

We have just heard some interesting speculations about the London of the future: what this great Metropolis may be and what it may look like fifty years hence, states a writer in the *Observer*. Few of us, perhaps, stop to think what it was like in the past, and how it has grown to its position to-day. Since the first known settlement it has taken London twenty centuries to reach its present state—the London we know to-day with its twenty-nine boroughs, its maze of streets and traffic, its stately buildings and parks, and its miles upon miles of shops and houses.

No one can tell us more about its growth than Mr. W. R. Davidge, late Housing Commissioner for the London area, and formerly for many years a district surveyor in London. He is just back from India, where he has been advising the Government on the town-planning and development of Bombay, and when our representative saw him yesterday at his office above The London Society, at 27, Abingdon-street, he was looking out upon London with new eyes for its beauties.

"The first thing that strikes one," he said, "is the enormous growth of London during the past century as compared with that of the eighteen centuries that preceded it. In the last hundred years the Metropolis has shot out arms in all directions, the length of these arms varying from ten to twelve or even fourteen miles.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.  
"A hundred years ago London reached barely as far as Hyde Park in the west, and only as far north as Bloomsbury, and as far east as Stepney. South of the river there was practically no buildings outside the Borough of Southwark, and it will be remembered that the coaching inns which provided the rapid transit of those days were situated either in the Borough High-street or somewhere along the length of Holborn.

Compared with other cities the development of London has been very haphazard. No regular plan of growth has ever been officially carried out, although The London Society has put forward a skeleton plan in which the main arteries and railway communications have been most carefully considered. For the moment all that is being done is that the Ministry of Transport and the London County Council are combining in the construction of one or two arterial roads of lesser importance, with a view principally to finding work for the unemployed. If the development of London is to be provided for efficiently the first essential is a comprehensive development plan and the use of town-planning powers.

ROMAN LONDON.  
"The six Roman roads running to London have been absorbed in the general system of London streets, and their identity is almost lost. But even to-day the long, straight line of the Edware-road, the Shooters Hill-road and the Clapham-road point to their Roman origin.

"London began in Roman days as a fortified camp in the neighbourhood where now stands Cannon-street Station, and about the year A.D. 306 the City was first enclosed by walls. With its open spaces a bowshot outside the walls, which in later times formed the City liberties, its area then, as now, was approximately a square mile.

The streets of the square mile are still substantially the same as in the old walled city, and one can still trace the lines of the old wall from Ludgate along the Old Bailey to Newgate and Aldersgate, and thence along London Wall or Fore street (Fore the Walls), passing Cripplegate, and Moorgate, which in the middle ages led out to the moors, then Bishopsgate and on to Aldgate and the Tower. "Houndsditch" is in reality the old City ditch.

THE MONASTIC MIDDLE AGES.  
"In mediæval days the monastic life of London constituted a most important part of its everyday existence. Whitefriars and the Temple, the Charterhouse, the Hospital of the Knights of St. John, the Greyfriars, the Augustinian or Austin Friars, the "Crutched Friars," the priory of "St. Helens," the Convent of the Minorites, now known as the Minories, and many others remind us of those days of mediæval London. Even St. Martin's-le-Grand was at one time quite a somnolent monastic establishment.

"Even at the time of Queen Elizabeth the City had not grown

far beyond the original walls. A sprinkling of important houses stood out along the Strand as far as Charing Cross and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and houses dotted the fields along Holborn as far as St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. The green fields were within easy walking distance of all parts of the City, and Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn Fields were almost rural retreats.

THE STOLEN QUAY.  
"London's great opportunity came with the Great Fire, in September, 1666, when four hundred and thirty-six acres of crowded property in the City were destroyed in four days. Sir Christopher Wren produced a great plan for rebuilding the City, but property owners were jealous of their rights and privileges, and the only part of the plan which was actually carried out was the construction of a riverside quay, forty feet in width throughout the whole length of the City from Blackfriars to the Tower. This "New Quay" for upwards of a century remained and was much used by river commerce of the time. Little by little, however, owing to encroachments caused by stacks of goods and temporary buildings, it disappeared in 1831 and a special Act of Parliament had to be passed whitewashing offenders who had stolen one of the most important highways of London.

Great developments came in just before the reign of George III. The old City gates were taken down and the houses on Old London Bridge removed. New bridges were built at Westminster and Blackfriars, and the whole of the south and west of London were for the first time brought into closer touch with the City. Turnpike roads were at the same time being constructed in all directions, and an opportunity presented itself such as London has never had since.

FIRST GREEN BELT SUGGESTION.  
"A proposal was made even at that day that London should be surrounded by a broad belt of green park land, and that the utmost limit of building should be Hyde Park on the west side and what is now Euston-road on the north. This suggestion bore no fruit at the time, and the belt of green which London so badly needs must therefore be made farther out.

"In 1839 a similar proposal was again put forward, but the same difficulties and objections were raised which face us now, for the financial resources of the metropolis were thought to be insufficient to provide what we now see to have been an absolute necessity.

With the growth of London the need of additional playing fields, both big and small, within easy reach of the population, and large breathing spaces for the rest and enjoyment of the young and old of all classes becomes more and more apparent. The truest economy lies in looking well ahead and providing for the needs of the present-day London and then of the London of the near future, whose wants we can already forecast with considerable accuracy.

## SOLDIERING FOR SMALL BOYS.

## The Question of Cadet Training.

It is about this time of the year, about the time when the grass is dry enough to be crawled upon, that soldiering for small boys commences. Soon, from behind trees and hedges and sandhills and stiles, youthful heads will appear, each crowned with an unkempt mop of hair and a military cap. There will be a long sniff, an obsolete carbine will be dropped, and you will realise that you have been ambushed, writes Mr. Archibald Taylor.

Our new War Secretary has just told us that of these youngsters entitled to wear the King's uniform, there are now no fewer than 120,000. Extreme pacifists will say that there are 120,000 too many, and the irony of the situation is that many of those who are not extreme pacifists will be obliged to agree with the remark, although their reasons will be different.

Cadet corps are the result of misdirected zeal. As a body they are unnecessary and harmful; moreover, they involve the expenditure of public money which we can ill-afford.

One of the principal arguments put forward by those who direct them is fallacious. "The boys," say they, "are initiated into the life of a soldier at an early age, and after a few years of training are passed on the Territorial Force as partially-trained men."

The "passing on" process, it seems, to me, is a matter of hope rather than experience.

A MASCULINE IDEAL.  
Soldiering fascinates a boy. It appeals to one of his fundamental instincts, and whatever may be said and done by pacifists for him, its glamour can never be destroyed. So a cadet corps attracts him. To him the rifle and bayonet, and the uniform, and the band, stand for a certain masculine ideal.

He joins, and because he joins, the country runs the risk of losing a recruit for the citizen army. Having had no little experience of soldiering, both as a youngster and an adult, I shall not easily be convinced that drill and discipline in themselves are anything but distasteful to a boy. He endures these that he may grasp the rifle and wear the uniform, and, for a time, the joy of the one is worth the pain and boredom of the other.

In a little while, a year or two at most, the illusion is shattered. Soldiering has no longer any attraction; he throws off his accoutrement, and wild horses will not drag him into the Territorial Force.

There are, of course, exceptions. Some boys trickle through to the higher school of arms, according to plan, but these are soldiers, not youths who would join the senior branch though the junior did not exist.

## UNSUITABLE OFFICERS.

Only those who have lain powerless in the hands of a clumsy ill-trained dentist know the torture that incompetence can inflict upon the boy. How much worse is it when discipline holds a man down under the blundering activities of a misfit officer.

The average officer of cadets is undoubtedly incompetent. How could he be otherwise? The scrappy training—if any—which the majority receive cannot qualify them for the serious duties entrusted to them. Grown men under a bad commander become philosophic; but boys are affected very differently. To the irksomeness of discipline is added the trial of blundering leadership, and the effect on the restless mind of the adolescent is to produce a spirit of rebellion.

The most skilled of officers are necessary to deal with this very plastic, very sensitive material, and yet any but the best are given. I do not wish to imply that these cadet officers do not give of their best; undoubtedly they try, but inexperience trying hard is still inexperience, and is none the less painful to its victim.

## WRONG IN PRINCIPLE.

Our cadet enthusiasts tell us that juvenile soldiering is excellent for the moral welfare of boys. Here, again, their argument is fallacious, for, while the precision of the parade ground may be of value, the strength of military discipline lies in its segregation of officers from men. Excellent in dealing with grown-up folk, this principle is entirely wrong when applied to youngsters. Those who would guide the young must be brothers, close companions in work and play, not colonels and adjutants, who pose as superior beings.

I cannot forget the sight of a tall and austere figure, monocled, booted, and spurred, who clanked his way down the cobbled roads of a little seaside place last summer, receiving the salutes of little boys who had ill-fitting khaki on their backs and chunks of toffee in their mouths. He was a colonel of cadets and, I believe, by profession a parson. For pomposity I have seen few generals to equal him. His juniors, however, went to the other extreme, and these, between them, were charged with the moral and material well-being of some hundreds of lads!

What I saw of the "troops" of that command was exactly what one would expect. Dress boys as soldiers, and with their inherent habits of imitation they will ape the soldiers' bad habits. These boys did.

It makes one sad to think of the friends who are buried in the King's uniform, and to see the wholly frivolous use to which the Government permit it to be put.

In the past financial year £14,000 has been distributed in grants by the county Territorial Associations in promoting this ludicrous business. Spent on cricket pitches, boxing gloves, or gymnasium apparatus, it might have been more beneficial to the youth of the nation. Better still had it been kept in the Exchequer for the relief of taxation.

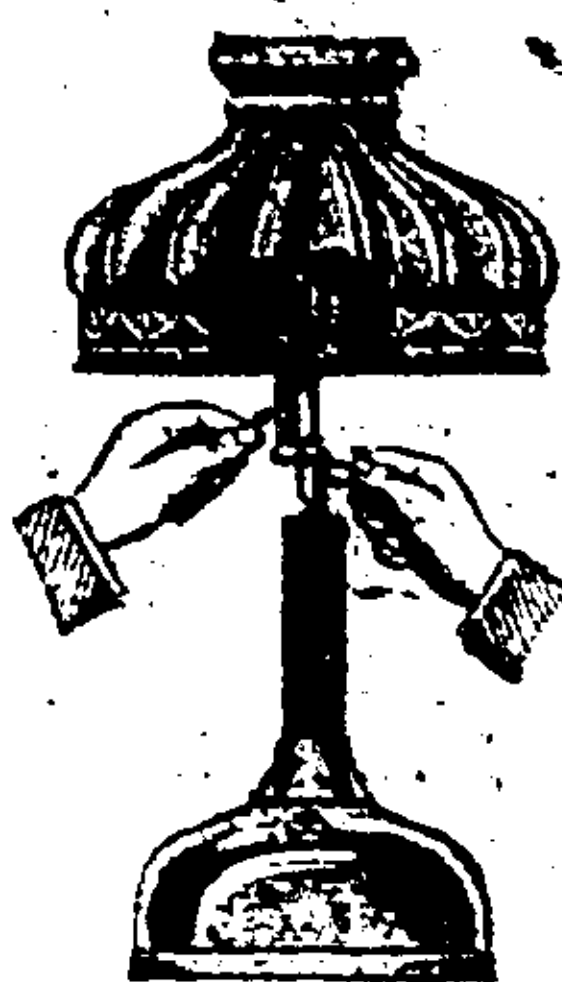
Voluntary organisations can train boys and look after their moral welfare without the help of the Army Council, which, surely, would have its hands full if it ran the Army properly.

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LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

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IDEAL LIGHT  
FOR  
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AND  
CAMPS.

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20 HOURS  
WITH ONE  
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## LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

|             |           |                             |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| "MACHAON"   | 13th June | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg |
| "ANCHISES"  | 21st June | London, Amsterdam & Antwerp |
| "MENTOR"    | 19th July | London, Amsterdam & Antwerp |
| "TEUCER"    | 11th Aug. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg |
| "TEIRESIAS" | 18th Aug. | London, Amsterdam & Antwerp |

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

|             |           |                              |
|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| "OANFA"     | 18th June | M'les, Havre, L'pool & G'gow |
| "EURYDAMAS" | 10th July | Genoa & Liverpool            |
| "YANGTSE"   | 20th July | M'les, Havre, L'pool & G'gow |
| "AGAMEMNON" | 26th July | Genoa & Liverpool            |

## PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

|              |           |                               |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| "TALTHYBIUS" | 15th June | Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver |
| "TYNDAREUS"  | 5th July  |                               |
| "PROTEUS"    | 3rd Aug.  |                               |

## NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

|             |           |            |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| "DEUCALION" | 5th July  | via Suez   |
| "ANCHISES"  | 21st June | for London |
| "MENTOR"    | 19th July | for London |
| "TEIRESIAS" | 18th Aug. | for London |
| "ASCANIUS"  | 30th Aug. | for London |

For Freight and all Information Apply to

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AGENTS.

## CONSIGNEES.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE  
SCHIEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ  
(United Netherlands Navigation  
Company.)  
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN.  
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE.)

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From HAMBURG, ROTTER-  
DAM, LA ROCHELLE-PALICE,  
LISBON, GENOA and  
SINGAPORE.The Steamship  
"BRIELLE"having arrived from the above  
ports, consignees of cargo by her  
are notified that all goods are  
being landed at their risk into  
the hazardous and/or extra-  
hazardous godowns of the Hong-  
kong & Kowloon Wharf &  
Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or  
from the wharves delivery may  
be obtained.Goods not cleared by the 17th,  
June, 1921 will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages are to be left in the  
godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 16th June,  
1921 at 10 a.m. by Messrs.  
Goddard & Douglas.Claims against the steamer  
must be presented in writing  
within ten days after arrival of  
steamer, otherwise they will not  
be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be  
effected by the undersigned in any  
case whatever.Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed byJAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1921.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

From SAN FRANCISCO,  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
& SHANGHAI.The Steamship  
"NANKING"Having arrived from the above  
mentioned ports, consignees of  
cargo by her are hereby notified  
to send in their Bills of  
Lading duly endorsed for counter-  
signature and take immediate  
delivery from alongside the  
steamer and/or the Hongkong &  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Co's hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godown where all the  
cargo impeding discharge will be  
landed at consignee's risk.Goods not cleared by Satur-  
day, June 18th 1921 will be subject  
to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages are to be left in the  
Godowns where they will be ex-  
amined on Friday, June 17th,  
1921 at 10 a.m.No claims will be admitted  
after the goods have left the  
steamer and/or godown.All claims must be presented  
within four weeks of the ship's  
arrival, otherwise they will not be  
recognized.No Fire Insurance whatsoever  
will be effected.C. T. SURRIDGE,  
Agent.Prince's Building,  
Ground Floor.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1921.

W. S. BAILEY  
& CO., LTD.ENGINEERS & SHIP-  
BUILDERS, HONG KONG.HARBOUR REPAIRS  
Call Flag "L"Sole Agents for  
"KELVIN MOTORS."  
Motors from 12 B.H.P. to  
50 B.H.P. now in stock  
also spare parts.Works ... Tel. K.31.  
Manager ... K.533.  
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Harbour Engineers, K.504 &  
K.522.  
Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"Our portrait is of Mr. MICHAEL T.  
ROONEY, of 25, Grosvenor Avenue, Long  
Eaton, England, who writes:-"Some years ago whilst touring Ireland  
with 'Singer's Royal Circus,' I contracted  
some kind of an irritable skin complaint,  
which seemed to be due to the treatment  
in the way of ointments and lotions,  
all of which utterly failed to  
give me the slightest relief. Recently at  
Long Eaton, where I am engaged as  
Advertising Manager of The Picture Palace,  
the conductor there begged me to try  
Clarke's Blood Mixture, but I refused.  
However, he, having his curative powers  
from experience, made me a present of a  
bottle, which I began to take. Recogniz-  
ing a slight improvement in my limbs,  
I got another bottle, and continued the  
treatment until I had used four bottles,  
and now my skin is perfectly healthy  
again."Sufferers from Red Legs, Acne, etc., Eczema,  
Eruptions, Bells, Pimples, Eruptions, Rheumatism,  
Gout, should realize that lotions and ointments  
can but give temporary relief to be sure of  
complete and lasting benefit, the blood must be  
thoroughly cleansed of the impure waste matter,  
the true cause of such troubles. Clarke's Blood  
Mixture quickly attacks, overcomes, and rapidly  
the impurities, that is why so many remarkable  
recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take,  
and free from toxic ingredients.Of all Dealers see that you get  
Clarke's Blood Mixture

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN  
LINE.From NEW YORK.  
The Steamship  
"CITY OF MADRAS"having arrived, Consignees of  
cargo are informed that all  
Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra hazardous Godowns of  
Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence  
delivery may be obtained.No claim will be admitted after  
the goods have left the Godown,  
and all goods remaining unde-  
livered after June 18th will  
be subject to rent.All claims against the steamer  
must be presented to the under-  
signed on or before 25th June 1921  
or they will not be recognized.All broken, chafed and damaged  
goods are to be left in the Go-  
dows, where they will be ex-  
amined on any Tuesdays and Fri-  
days between the hours of 10.45  
a.m. and noon within the free  
storage period of one week.No Fire Insurance has been  
effected.Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed byTHE BANK LINE LTD.  
General Agents.SHIPBUILDERS.  
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OXY-ACETYLENE AND  
ELECTRIC WELDERS.  
MECHANICAL AND  
ELECTRICAL  
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LENGTH 787 FEET.  
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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.  
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.COMMUNIST PLOT IN  
BRITAIN.

Frustrated by the Authorities.

A definite plan on the part of  
the Communist party (the Press  
Association is informed on high  
authority) to use the industrial  
crisis to bring about a revolution  
in this country has been frustrated  
by the authorities.Tons of inflammatory leaflets  
were circulated, and a number of  
persons were arrested for being  
concerned in their distribution,  
while many thousands of the  
leaflets have been destroyed.HOW THE REVOLUTION WAS TO  
BE BROUGHT ABOUT.Mr. Samuel, member for  
Putney, told the inner history of  
recent happenings to the members  
of the Putney Constitutional  
Club."Papers and documents were  
discovered some months ago  
which brought home to the  
Government the fact that there  
was a plan which had been pre-  
pared in connection with Lenin  
and his associates to have a  
revolution here," he said."It was hoped that by the  
direct action which was dictated  
by the Triple Alliance the  
Government would be caught  
napping.""It was arranged that the  
strike should commence with the  
miners, and that there should be  
a campaign of sabotage so that  
it would be necessary for the  
Government to withdraw troops  
from London and other large  
cities for the purpose of protect-  
ing the mines and property  
belonging to the nation.""During that period a strike  
of railwaymen and transport  
workers was to take place, and  
at a given moment a Soviet  
Government was to be declared  
in London after the city had been  
denuded of all defence and  
regular forces.""The Government, however,  
took prompt measures, and  
instead of depleting the forces of  
London, Liverpool, and other  
large cities they brought in  
battalions of troops.""In order further to strengthen  
the authority of the Government  
they also inaugurated the new  
Defence Force, and so the plan  
of the extremists was brought to  
nothing."THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.  
OF COPENHAGEN.

## The M. S. "PERU"

Will be sailing from Hongkong about 20th of June.

Taking cargo for—Copenhagen, Christiania, Gothenburg and  
Hamburg.

For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS &amp; BACKHOUSE, LTD.

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## AMERICAN STEEL

Prices show Receding  
Tendency.Reductions in prices of a  
number of iron and steel products,  
ranging from \$15.00 a ton,  
announced by the United States  
Steel Corporation on April 12  
and later, represent a step of  
fundamental importance in the  
continued industrial readjust-  
ment states the Survey issued by  
the Guaranty Trust Company of  
New York. Through these reduc-  
tions from Industrial Board  
prices, which the Corporation  
had in general maintained since  
1919, Corporation prices for some  
products became identical with  
those maintained by a number of  
independent steel companies. In  
other cases the remaining differ-  
ences between the two sets of  
prices are slight.The full effect of these price  
reductions on the volume of new  
contracts may not be known for  
several weeks. It is significant,  
however, that the International  
Harvester Company, basing its  
action upon the revision of steel  
prices, promptly announced a  
reduction of 10% in the prices of  
its products in which steel is the  
principal element, the new prices  
to become effective in 1921. More  
drastic reductions in the Steel  
Corporation's prices had been  
expected in some quarters, and it  
does not seem probable that a rush  
of new business will promptly  
follow the recent revisions. Many  
potential buyers may be expected  
to continue the withholding of  
orders, in anticipation of further  
price recessions in the near future.  
The earlier reduction of prices bySAVARESSES  
SANTAL  
CAPSULES  
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM  
OF ALL CAPSULES. Made in Germany.independent steel producers, in  
some cases to levels substantially  
below those maintained by the  
Steel Corporation, failed to stay  
the declining volume of business.  
Representative steel prices  
under the new schedules average  
more than 60 per cent. above  
corresponding prices in 1913. The  
fact that commodity prices in  
general are nearer the pre-war  
level affords some basis for the  
expectation that steel prices will  
recede further.  
Shortly before the Steel  
Corporation's reduction of prices  
was announced, however, a num-  
ber of prices were raised by inde-  
pendent producers. The degree of  
uniformity in prices throughout  
the trade which has been  
introduced, by these revisions  
may measurably stimulate con-  
fidence that the present prices  
will continue for a comparatively  
long period, with a consequent  
increase in orders for steel  
iron products. In any case, whether the new  
continue for long  
period, the revision  
toward the completion  
readjustment which must  
be a general renewal of  
activity.

## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Tag Has His Own Idea of Paradise!

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hair restorer on the  
Market.

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Hair.

Prepared by  
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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1921.

## WATCH PEKING.

China seems to be entering on another of those acute phases in her political history. Ever since the establishment of the Republic there have been fairly frequent upheavals, coups, or whatever one cares to call them. The happenings in Ichang and Wuchang may well be taken as pointing which way it is the wind is blowing and, together with certain other happenings, indicate that things are far from well with the group at present in authority at Peking. As to whether there will be any foreign developments out of the Ichang affair remains to be seen, but it is worth while to get the whole situation into focus, if that can be done.

Regarding the mutiny of troops on the Yangtze it should be pointed out that they are troops of one of the big War Lords who was so recently assisting his two companions to dictate terms to the Peking government. On his return to his province he found that his soldiers had revolted (a good many of them) and that his own position was made precarious, not only with regard to his army but in relation to the Peking Government which has already censured him well and truly. This will possibly lead to the break up of the Big Three. Whether the other War Lords will insist on Wang's retention as Tschun will all depend on the strength of the Peking party to enforce their own orders. In the neighbouring province of Chekiang, the Tschun has, according to well-informed circles both in Shanghai and Canton, declared his "independence" of Peking and has stated he is willing to join the Canton movement. We must also remember that the allegiance to Peking, of Kweichow, Kiangsi and Yunnan is of so uncertain a nature that Wang (the Tschun of Hupeh who is now in charge of the Ichang affair) was instructed at the conference to persuade them to form a confederation called the "South-west Provinces" and to their support to Peking. One must not overlook the strong Cantonese movement, signs regarding which are wanting to show that President Sun Yat-sen and his party are making progressive headway among the provinces. And so, taking a comprehensive glance at contemporary happenings, it is not difficult to see that the position of the present Peking regime is one of grave uncertainty. By reason of its lack of control, its reckless spending of money to appease the hunger of the military chiefs, and its inability to pass helpful and progressive legislation it has certainly earned the end that promises to come at no distant date.

Just how the events of the coming months will shape themselves it is hard to see. It might just be that Canton will get a great deal more open support, or it might be that the present Peking crowd will be replaced by those who have the ability to make less of a mess. At all events it will be a case of opportunism, but let us hope that China will not be long without a controlling body that can inspire a little confidence and can conduct the nation's international and internal affairs with a little more ability than has been seen of late. Politically, China has been in a sorry plight, but she has never appeared quite so bankrupt of the ability to control herself as she seems to be to-day.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS.

## The "Blue Tiger."

Not long ago we heard a good deal about the Andrews expedition, which is to conduct a hunt around North China, Mongolia and Tibet for traces of prehistoric man. It is now announced that Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, a fellow of the Zoological Society of London and a member of the Biological Society of Washington, is coming out to South China for two or three years in quest of the country's oldest surviving denizens, the Lolo and the Miao-tse, two branches of the original inhabitants of China, who dwell in the south-western part. In addition, Mr. Sowerby, as representing the Smithsonian Institute, a natural history museum, is going to have a look for the "blue tiger." This quadruped has excited some speculation as to its precise hue, nobody being sure whether it is sky-blue, cobalt, or even Prussian blue. The uncertainty is not surprising, because there is no authentic instance of anybody having met with the "blue tiger." It is stated to belong to south-east China, which is a pretty populous quarter. By this time one would have expected some tangible evidence to be available, if the creature exists. That tigers of some genus or other are to be found in south-east China is attested by the specimen in the Colony's museum.

## Royal Visitor to Japan.

It is becoming quite the vogue for Crown Princes to perform the "grand tour," which is a far more extensive business now than it was two or three centuries ago, when the sons of the English nobility were wont to visit the famous places and persons of France and Italy. Edward VII. during his Hair-Apparent days, set the fashion, which was carried on by our present Sovereign and, lately, by his son. Not long ago Japan received a visit from the Crown Prince of Roumania, whose tour had a sentimental streak, as his parents despatched him on the voyage in the hope that he would get over his fervent devotion to his actress wife, whom he was eventually induced to renounce. Japan is breaking ground by reciprocating with the visit of her own Crown Prince to Europe. The latest announcement of the kind concerns the Belgian Heir-Apparent who is to visit the Far East shortly. Prince Leopold, the namesake of a distinguished father who gained golden opinions during the war, will be twenty in November, so that he is the same age as, or slightly younger than, Prince Hirohito.

## Pillferage Remedies.

The magnitude of the pillferage evil has evoked sundry suggestions for combating the activities of the pillferers. Apparently the trouble is universal. A little while ago a commission was appointed in Australia to investigate the problem. One English firm is reported to have obtained good results from employing a force of watchmen. Another report speaks of a watchman turning pillferer, as coastguardmen used now and then to turn smugglers. The Journal of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce, pointing to the extent of the evil, says that "if all goods were as much at the mercy of thieves as are 'goods in transit' the business world would have to put up its shutters." But there is also this factor, "that the sight of means to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done." This brings us to the subject of indifferent packing, the use of old packing, the use of old packing-cases and the like, which, being easily broken in handling, expose the contents to the covetous eye of the pillferer. Accordingly, the following suggestions for dealing with the present evil have been offered: (1.) Don't use second-hand cases unless they are strong and good and unless they contain articles not likely to attract thieves; (2.) see that all cases have good ends and that all nails are properly clinched; (3.) bind all cases with strong hoop iron at ends and also around middle; (4.) don't use frail cases; and (5.) use only hoop iron that will stand the strain of ordinary rough handling. "Scrap" all soft hoop iron.

## LEYDEN'S PILGRIM FATHERS' SOCIETY.

A "Pilgrim Fathers' Society" has been founded at Leyden, with the objects of spreading the history, principles, and writings of the Pilgrim Fathers, and of promoting a good understanding upon Christian principles, among the nations.

## DAY BY DAY.

NOTHING REQUIRES GREATER NICETY IN OUR INQUIRIES CONCERNING HUMAN AFFAIRS THAN TO DISTINGUISH EXACTLY WHAT IS OWING TO CHANCE, AND WHAT PROCEEDS FROM CAUSE.—Hume.

The Health Return for yesterday indicates one case of Enteric Fever and two cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever. All three patients are Chinese.

Inspector Appleton charged a Chinese living in 19, Catechick Street, Kennedy Town, with being in possession of a quantity of unwholesome pork, which he was cooking for sale. The defendant was fined \$60.

The Harbour Master has received information from the Consul General at Canton to the effect that all shipping has been prohibited from entering the port of Wuchow after sunset, and that all movements can only be resumed at daylight.

H. B. M. Consulate-General at Bangkok has written to the Hongkong Government asking the latter to make it generally known at Hongkong that unemployed Europeans are to be discouraged from going to Siam in search of work, since there are no openings there for such persons.

The petition to the Home Government for a more popular form of representation on the Legislative Council of the Colony is now being drafted and will be dispatched Home after the signatures of its supporters have been affixed, according to a statement made by Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock this morning to our representative.

A Chinese was charged in Mr. Orme's Court with dumping the dead body of a child in Hanwo Street. He pleaded that he did not know the regulations in spite of the fact he had been in the Colony for ten years. In view of the fact that the child did not die of any contagious disease, Mr. Orme fined defendant \$10 or gave him the option of staying 14 days in prison.

Three Chinese were brought up this morning before Mr. Orme charged with creating a disturbance at a tea house in Wanchai last night. They broke a sign board and some glass, and also assaulted a watchman. The prosecuting sergeant characterised it as a row between the tea shop workers and scaffolders. The defendants were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each.

The Weekly Return of Notifiable Diseases give the following particulars:—11 cases of plague (seven deaths); Chinese, 1 case of Cholera, Chinese, imported; 2 fatal cases of small pox, Chinese; 1 Indian and 3 Chinese cases of diphtheria; 3 British, 1 Portuguese, 1 Indian and 2 Chinese cases of Enteric Fever (one Chinese case being fatal); 1 Portuguese, 1 Japanese, 1 Indian and 2 Chinese cases of paratyphoid fever; 2 cases of cerebro spinal fever, Chinese and 1 case of puerperal fever, Chinese.

The list for this month's Assizes, which commence on Monday, is a short one and, with two Judges sitting, it is expected that the business will be concluded in two days. Chan Yee is charged with armed robbery and Pang Kun alias Pang Yik-cho will appear in answer to a forgery charge. Wong Wah and Li Lam are charged with armed robbery and with Ho Cheung are charged also with receiving stolen property. There are two separate cases of highway robbery, the two accused being Kwok Ping and Ho Ying. Chan Sik-ling will be brought up to answer a charge of murder.

There was another batch of opium cases this morning in Mr. Orme's Court. Mr. H. C. Lee appeared for the engineer of the s.s. Kwong Ning, a Wuchow boat, who was arrested by the Police with 24 tael of opium tied round his waist. He pleaded guilty. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$2,000 or six months' hard labour. In another case where two Chinese were charged, one with possession of two tael of opium and the other with being found in an opium divan, Mr. H. C. Lee, for the first defendant, pleaded guilty. The Magistrate fined the first defendant \$160 and the other \$2.

## THE "BRITISH LEGION."

## Last Night's Meeting in the City Hall.

A well-attended meeting took place in the City Hall last evening of the members of the Hongkong and China Branch of the "British Legion" which was recently formed at a meeting called by H.E. the General Officer Commanding. The chair was taken by Brigadier-General C. B. Macnaghten.

The Chairman explained that the meeting had been called to receive the report of the Committee elected at the general meeting convened by Major-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick on April 21st, and to invite suggestions. He was pleased to be able to announce that their Excellencies The Governor, The G.O.C. and Admiral Sir Alexander L. Duff, had consented to become patrons of the Legion. Although the support received so far had not been up to the expectations of the Committee, there were at the moment six life members and 51 annual members and the Committee had received very kind donations of \$1,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and \$1,000 from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., to whom grateful thanks were due. There was thus \$2,840 in the Bank. The expenditure incurred to date was nil, with the exception of the cost of advertising meetings, all books and stationery having been kindly donated. The Chairman added a hope that lessons learned in the war—good fellowship and looking for a man's good points rather than his bad ones—would still be remembered; then, he thought, the Legion was sure to be a success. In war days, too, they learned not to be hypercritical, and if any had criticisms to make he hoped they would consider, before they offered it, whether it would really do good at this stage.

Some discussion took place on a motion, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, that the draft rules be adopted. It was suggested from several parts of the hall that a reduction in the suggested subscription of \$10 would produce a larger membership. It was proposed that the subscription should be \$5; then, that it should be \$2. It was stated that in Shanghai the figure was \$1, but that there \$50,000 or \$60,000 had been donated in large sums. Here, it was explained, no general appeal had been made, pending the confirmation of the constitution of the Legion by the present meeting.

On a show of hands, 15 voted for a \$5 subscription and 14 for \$2. A suggestion by Mr. D. H. Blake that, in view of the close vote, the question of subscription be referred back to the Committee was not proceeded with, the Chairman remarking that members had power to call a special meeting on the matter if they desired. The subscription was approved at \$5, but members wishing to do so might give more.

The Rev. C. Clouston Porri, Wesleyan Chaplain, asked if the Committee had any definite proposals for making the Legion useful to ex-Service men, and suggested that accommodation might be hired, or borrowed, for a meeting place.

Mr. Porri was elected to the Committee so that he could bring his suggestions before that body. The meeting then terminated.

## CANTON RUMOURS.

## Why H.E. Went to Peking.

Reports appearing in to-day's Canton papers state that information has been received from Cheefoo to the effect that the visit of H.E. the Governor of Hongkong to Peking was for the purpose of negotiating another agreement in connection with Wei-hai-wei. Although the result of that visit is not known it is the opinion of British residents in Wei-hai-wei that the British Government's aim is to imitate what the Japanese have done in connection with Kwan Tung (Manchuria), namely, arrange the exchange of some other territory for Wei-hai-wei. If the Chinese Government will not grant a long lease on Wei-hai-wei then the British Government will ask for some trading port near Hongkong in order to promote British trade and industry in the south. It is thought that the terms will be known when Sir Stewart Lockhart returns from London.

## CANTON NEWS.

## Fighting Said to be Imminent.

The forces on the various fronts have been instructed to hold themselves in readiness to advance at a moment's notice. The various fronts have been re-arranged as follows:—The northern front will extend from Shui-kwan to Eae Hui and thence to Shamsui and will be commanded by Shu Chung-chu; the western front will extend from Fungshuen to Shui-king and will be commanded by Ngai Pong-ping; whilst the south-west front will extend from Whanm to Loting and will be commanded by Hung Leuk.

Over 6,000 palm leaf rain coats and large quantities of provisions are being prepared to be sent to the front in view of the rainy season.

Rumour has it that owing to the lack of funds in the Treasury, the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Yuk-hong) has decided to resign.

Three aeroplanes have been sent to Shaohing to assist General Ngai's forces.

We take the following from the Canton Times:—

Chinese merchants in the Straits Settlements are contributing money and food for relief work among the 100,000 Chinese labourers who have been thrown out of work on account of the rubber slump. Many woeful tales about the pitiable condition of the Chinese labourers are told by those who returned to Canton. While many are now being taken care of by the numerous benevolent associations, the majority of them are suffering from want of food. It is reported that agents will be sent to Canton to solicit aid for the relief of the labourers. Some of them will have to be sent home to seek employment in the mother country. As most of them are natives of Kwangtung and Fukien, it is expected that large batches of them will be returning to these two provinces.

In order to accommodate those children who are too poor to attend school, ten teachers have been selected by the Bureau of Education of the Canton Municipality to organise a travelling school to teach these poor children who have no time to spend in the classrooms of the established schools in the city. The travelling school is not only for the children but also for the grown-ups who have been denied a common education. Of the ten teachers, 8 of them will teach elementary subjects and the remaining two will undertake to teach special subjects.

When more than 200 workers of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway left their work on a strike as a protest against the refusal of their

## A DANGEROUS CROSSING.

In Mr. R. E. Juddell's Court this morning, Inspector Garrod, Traffic Inspector, presented a Chinese contractor with failing to take due precautions for the safety of the public when handling earth carts.

The defendant was employed by the Asiatic Petroleum Company in connection with some cutting work on the hillside behind the A.P.C.'s premises at North Point near the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Mr. Rowan appeared for the defendant.

Sergeant Smith, of the Traffic Department, said the trucks were run across from one side of the road to the other. The defendant failed to exhibit any red flag or any signal, with the result that as witness had just crossed the track one of the trolleys shot across the road immediately behind him. It was fully laden with earth. Had he been a bit slower the trolley would have crashed into his motor cycle. He was going from ten to twelve miles an hour.

A watchman on duty at the Asiatic Petroleum Company's eastern trolley crossing said he saw the motor cycle. When he first saw the cycle it was about ten feet away, and he immediately blew his whistle, which was a direction that the trolley should stop. The barrier was put down, and was strong enough to stop all trucks.

As there was some doubt in the Magistrate's mind as to whether the barrier when down could bring the trucks to a halt in so short a space of time, he adjourned the hearing till to-morrow, and in the meantime will inspect the spot.

managing director, Wan Teh-chang, to abide by the compromise arranged by Gov. Chen Chiung-ming in the recent labour trouble among the mechanics, the director of the line was greatly alarmed and immediately notified the different foremen that the terms contained in the compromise will be followed and urged the workers to return to their work. As a result, the threatened strike was called off and those who have left have returned to their work. It is reported that the managing director has been following the orders of the Ministry of Communications of the illegal Government at Peking, in the administration of the work on the line and no regard was given to the orders from the local authorities. Now that he is willing to follow the terms set forth in the compromise in the settlement of the labour troubles, the workers are willing to continue in their work.

## Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Last Friday the Editor of this paper handed your truly a light blue coloured envelope. I didn't like the look of it from the first.

It carried w' it a smell of decayed talcum and something faintly reminiscent of a cat in the house. It looked like one of yon chits that sometimes precede a horrible headache and a brown taste in your mouth the next day. The man w' the blue pencil (that's another way of describing an Editor) kept grinning and I hated him for it, for I could feel the back o' my neck getting redder and redder and that's something unusual for me. Janet aye declares that the last time she saw me blushing was when I got married. I didn't want to open that chit—I felt there was something about it from the very first that wasn't right somehow—but I got on w' it. It was, as I suspected, from a lady—a female at least and was quite a long screed in it's way. I could see that he of the scissors and paste was in a high state of curiosity but I just let him think what bad things he might. Afterwards I told him that it was an invitation to a christening but that didn't seem to satisfy him. He was in such a state of perspiration that he was laid up w' a cold next day and has never been the same man since.

Between you and I the chit was from an anonymous female inviting me to "go" for a certain lady that uses up some o' her spare time writing for one of our local papers. In it she gave me a few alleged pointers which she says everyone knows and she opined I could make a nice little "skit" with the matter supplied. In other words hitherto

the bullets, fire them how you may. Now I still have some old-fashioned ideas. Attacking women folks was never one of my strong suits anyway, even when I was in the right, so if the she-writer of yon azure-hued chit thinks that I'm a literary thug, she's got another guess coming. She'd best take her wares to another market for there's nothing doing in my corner in the way of mud-slinging and at a lone woman at that.

Of course, mind ye, I'll admit that now and again I have a few words w' some of our public men but the MacWhirter anonymity is so thin in parts where they're concerned, that it's no case of firing at them behind a bush. Mr. Pollock and Mr. Holyoak never let these things make a hair's breadth of difference between us and as for Mr. Jackson and me, why Abolism and David were tetchy w' each other in comparison.

Now compared to genteel English folks I might be rude and disagreeable but I never made a cult of it. Causing pain under the guise of sincerity I plead not guilty to and I consider it an insult to be asked to prostitute this paper for the purposes of a private revenge. When the day comes that I needs must go scavenging among ex-parte statements to get the whereabouts to fill up this wee bit of space I hope I'll have the courage to admit to myself that I've shot my bolt and then hand in my rifle.

In any case I'm nobody's hired assassin and so if any of the dear ladies require anything in the way of thuggee they'll have to cast round for somebody else.







# CAMERA NEWS



HARRY ORE.



VLADIMIR SIROIDO.

Both of whom are playing at the City Hall to-day and Friday.



Unable to attend the wedding of her daughter, Margot (above), to Sir William Dawson, in London, Elinor Glyn, famous author, saw the ceremony in America by cinema.



Ex-King Manuel of Portugal, no longer having a royal court, finds enjoyment on the tennis court. He is pictured here with Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, tennis champion of Europe.



The Prince of Wales riding "Pet Dog," won the Pychley Hunt light weight point-to-point steeplechase, at Great Brington, Northampton, recently to the great delight of the spectators.



JAPAN'S CABINET.

Premier Hara of Japan with his cabinet. The photograph was taken recently at the premier's home in Tokyo. (1) Takahashi, finance; (2) Yamamoto, agriculture; (3) Noda, communications; (4) Premier Hara; (5) Motoda, railways; (6) Tokunami, home affairs; (7) Count Uchida, foreign affairs; (8) Baron Kato, navy; (9) Nakabashi, education.

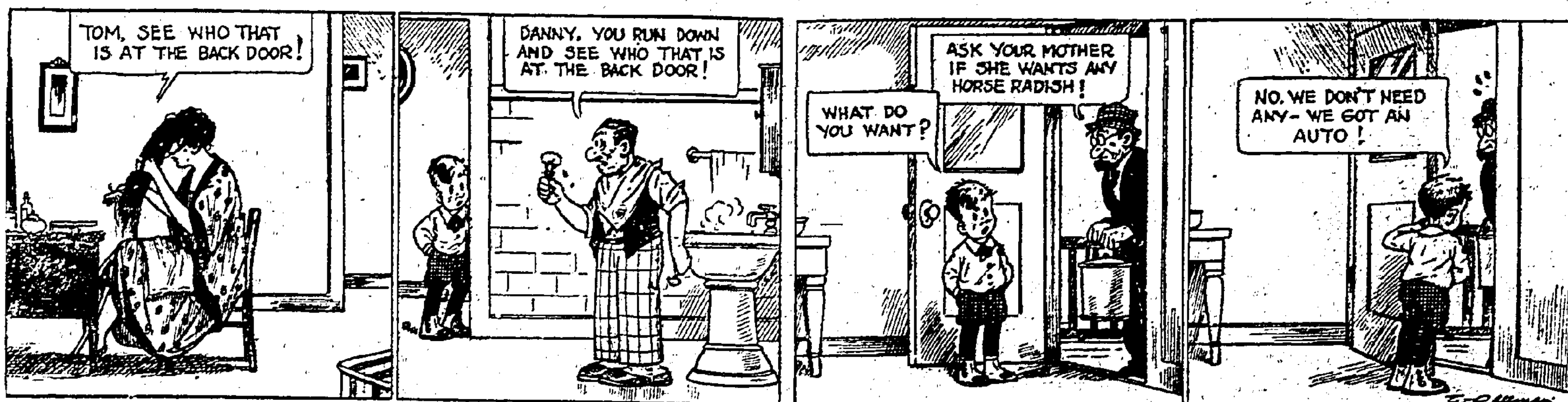


Public apologies were made to British and other allied officers in parts of Germany where German violence occurred during the recent Communist uprising in that country. The photo shows the burgomaster of Wald, near Solingen, apologizing to a British officer for the German insults committed in that district while the Reds tried to overthrow the Government.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

No Use For It—

BY ALLMAN

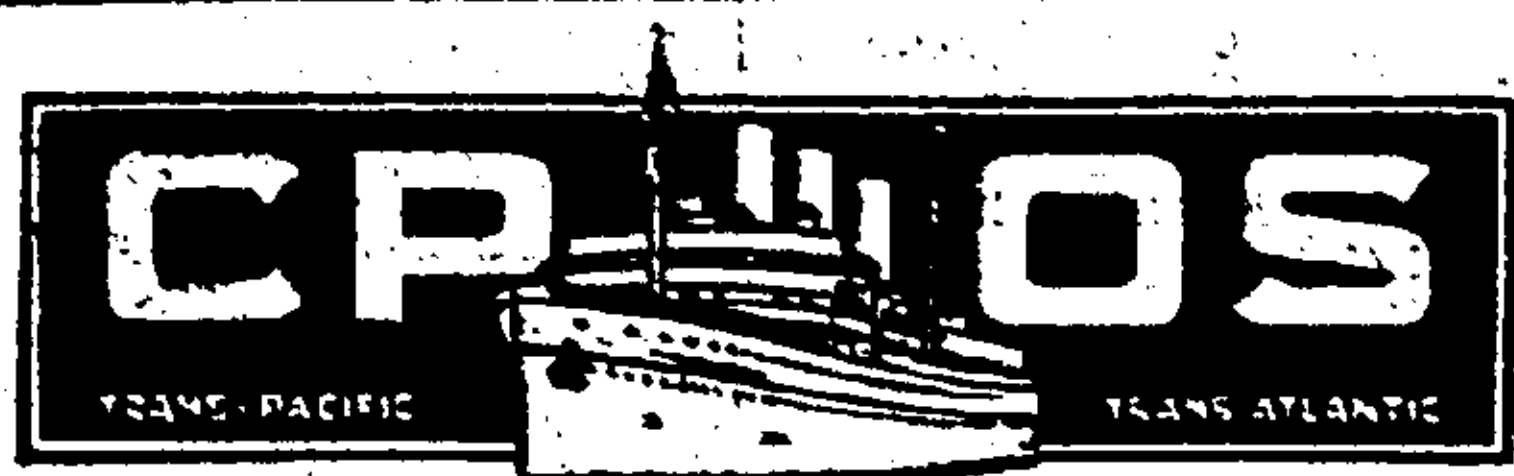








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| E. Asia   | July 21       | Aug. 8         | E. France        | Aug. 13     | Aug. 19        |
| E. Russia   | Aug. 13       | Sept. 5        | E. Britain       | Sept. 10    | Sept. 16       |
| Montreal  | Aug. 23       | Sept. 15       | Melita           | Sept. 23    | Oct. 21        |
| E. Asia   | Sept. 15      | Oct. 3         | E. France        | Oct. 13     | Oct. 25        |
| E. Japan  | Sept. 20      | Oct. 11        | E. France        | Oct. 18     | Oct. 25        |

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Sailings from Hongkong.

|                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| "DEUCALION" ... via Suez Canal       | 5th July.  |
| "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal | 13th July. |

Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change with out notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.



REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE  
BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZU MARU" ... on or about 23rd June.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 23rd June.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office. M. KOBAYASHI, AGENT.  
No. 37, Bonham Strand, West. Top Floor, King's Building.  
Tel. No. 155. Tel. No. 149.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-  
BOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) & 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) & 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only).  
From Macao—Daily at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at  
5 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions  
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## YAWATA IRONWORKS.

The Yawata Ironworks, apprehending difficulties in maintaining business in consequence of the Government subsidies having been confined to private ironworks alone, has dispatched to the capital Mr. Yanagisawa, Director of the Selling Department who has after some negotiations, concluded an agreement with the Railway Department for some 60,000 tons at ¥153 per ton, with the War Department for about 10,000 tons at ¥270, and with other Government offices for 25,000 tons at ¥144. But the negotiations with the Navy Department, have failed the Department trying to send down prices in accordance with its newly-elaborated policy to economise on expenses. The Ironworks are in the dilemma of being unable to frame a Budget for expenditure before the price for 120,000 tons to be supplied to the Navy Department is decided upon. They are reported to have determined to dispatch Mr. Yanagisawa to Tokyo again in order to re-open negotiations with the Department. It is believed that the Ironworks will have to cut down expenses if the Naval Office gets the better of it and it is unable to fix the selling price at ¥200 per ton.

## SPINNING IN CHINA.

Commenting upon the development of the spinning industry in China, the Asahi says that in and near Shanghai there are now eleven Japanese mills working 34,143 spindles and 1,986 looms. Besides these, 450,000 spindles will be added when the mills now projected are all completed. There are only five mills, with 261,067 spindles and 2,712 looms, that are worked by English owners. As regards Chinese mills, they total 18 in number and have 362,532 spindles and 2,880 looms, in addition to 309,097 spindles to be installed in projected mills. In Tientsin, Tsingtau, and other places the mills number 76, working 1,518,297 spindles, with 1,383,352 under project and 9,728 looms, with 2,400 more under project. In connection with raw cotton, wages, freight rates &c., the Chinese industry is in a far more advantageous position than the Japanese industry, and the position is such that Japanese coarse spinnings will be no match for goods manufactured in China under Japanese supervision. There are many Japanese mills as a consequence, which intend to found branches in China.

## HOLLAND'S AERIAL PLANS.

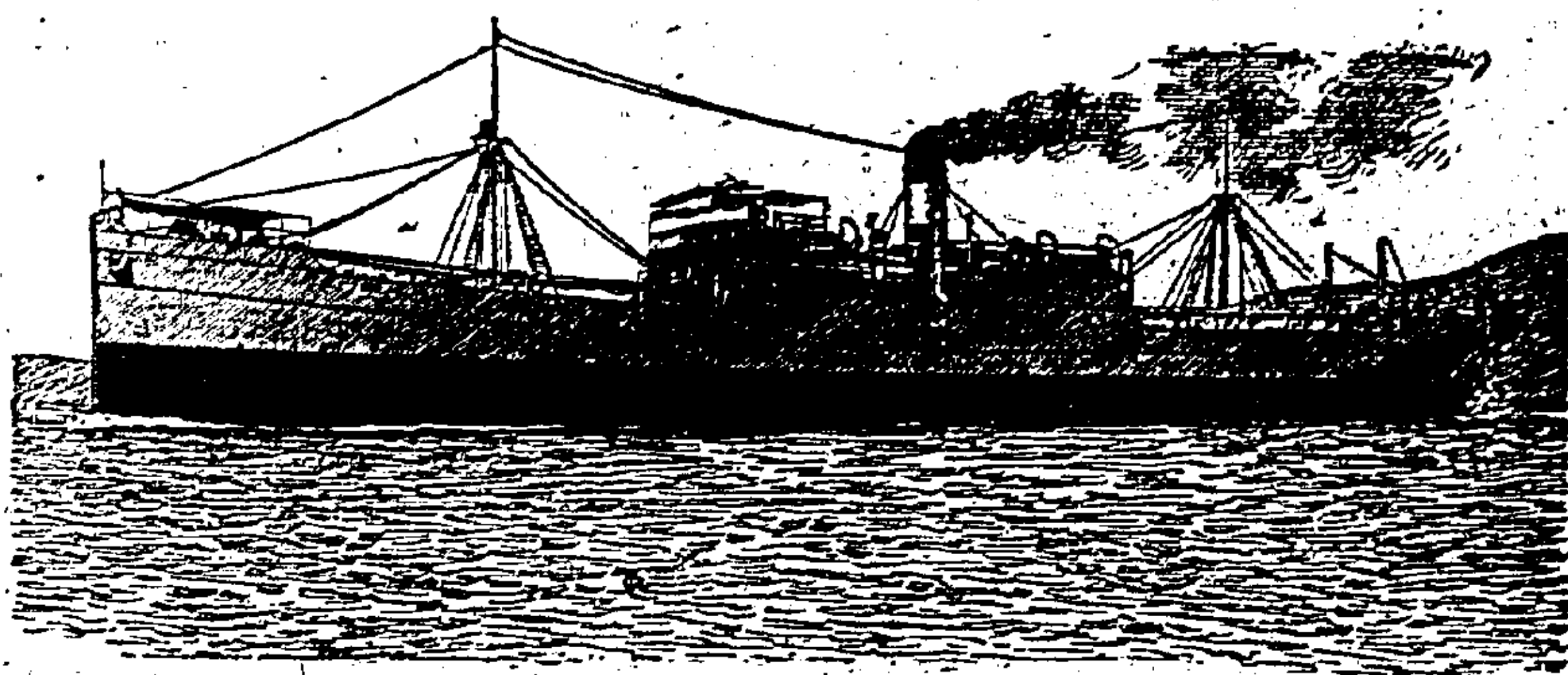
An aerodrome has been established in Rotterdam at the city's expense to accommodate the London-Amsterdam, Amsterdam-Brussels-Paris, and Rotterdam-Hamburg services. The Dutch Minister for Water Works has announced that his Government is opposed to the Air Convention, but is willing to make separate agreements with the various Powers.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition;  
Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engaged by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,  
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED

IN U.S.A.



FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

|              |           |            |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| S.S. NANKING | S.S. NILE | S.S. CHINA |
| June 25th    | July 15th | Aug. 9th   |

HONGKONG TO MANILA.

S.S. NANKING 30th August.

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. NILE S.S. CHINA  
June 25th. July 22nd.

## FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada  
also  
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San  
Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, PRINCE'S BUILDING, TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934.  
FRIEDT & PASSENGER AGENTS, ICE HOUSE STREET, TEL., PASSENGER DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.



Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TRAITS &amp; BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MACRITUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

| S.S.    | Tons  | From Hong-kong (about) | Destination              |
|---------|-------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| PLASSY  | 7,400 | 14th June              | M's, London & Antwerp.   |
| DUNERA  | 5,400 | 18th June              | S'pore, Colombo & B'bay. |
| DELTA   | 8,000 | 23 June 7 a.m.         | M's, London & Antwerp.   |
| SYRIA   | 7,000 | 23rd July              | M's, London & Antwerp.   |
| DILWARA | 5,400 | 9th July               | S'pore, Colombo & B'bay. |

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)**

|       |       |           |   |
|-------|-------|-----------|---|
| TANDA | 6,955 | 17th June | Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon. |
|-------|-------|-----------|---|

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

|         |       |           |   |
|---------|-------|-----------|---|
| EASTERN | 4,500 | 26th June | Malbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney. |
| KANOWNA | 7,000 | 25th July |   |

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.**

|         |       |           |                   |
|---------|-------|-----------|-------------------|
| SYRIA   | 7,000 | 28th June | Shanghai & Japan. |
| KALYAN  | 9,000 | 5th July  | Shanghai & Japan. |
| DILWARA | 5,400 | 27th June | Shanghai only.    |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Mailing not more than 34 lbs. X 24 X 14. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO. Agents. 22, Des Voeux Road Central.

**N. Y. K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE &amp; VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung) Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said &amp; Marseilles.

SHIDZOKA MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON &amp; ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL &amp; MARSEILLES via Suez.

TSUYAMA MARU ... First half of July.

MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Friday, 24th June.

TAKETOMO MARU ... Beginning of July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

AWA MARU ... Sunday, 19th June.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

RANGOON MARU ... Thursday, 16th June.

YOSOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 16th June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer    | From                | Expected on | Will leave on | For        |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| Tjikobas   | Java                | in port     | 14th June     | Shanghai   |
| Tjikembang | San Francisco/Japan | in port     | 13th June     | Java       |
| Tjikini    | Shanghai            | 14th June   | 16th June     | M'sar/Java |
| Tjisalak   | Java                | 15th June   | 22nd June     | Japan      |
| Chidar     | Java                | 13th June   | 27th June     | Java       |

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING JAVA PACIFIC LIJN. NEXT SAILING.

| Steamer    | From | Expected on | Will leave on | For           |
|------------|------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Tjisondari | Java | End of June |               | San Francisco |

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Suez or Panama Canals at Owner's Option.

**LYOED TRIESTINO.**

Taking cargo or through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 17th June.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "CILICIA" Sailing End of July.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports from Calcutta &amp; Colombo.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030. Agents.

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES &amp; AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| Steamer | Arrives Hongkong from Australia | Leaves Hongkong for Australia |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| TAIWAN  | In Hongkong                     | 17th June, at 3 p.m.          |

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

Telephone No. 35. Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTER- STEAMERS SAILING  
DAM & HAMBURG. "City of Brisbane" 10th July

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS &amp; Co. Canton General Agents.

**GLEN AND SHIRE**

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN Service.

**OUTWARDS.**

| Vessel          | Due Hongkong. |
|-----------------|---------------|
| M.V. "GLENNAVY" | 21st June.    |
| "GLENLUCE"      | 25th June.    |

**HOMEWARDS.**

| Vessel          | Leaves Hongkong. | Discharges.                |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| M.V. "GLENNOLE" | 24th June.       | LONDON ROTTERDAM & H'BERG. |
| "GLENGLYLE"     | 2nd July.        | GENOA, LONDON & HULL.      |

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696

**CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.**

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA &amp; SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on 30th June.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents. Tel. 3307. 111, Des Voeux Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| Destination         | Steamer   | Sailing                    |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| HAIPHONG via Hoihow | Loksang   | Wed. 15th June at 8 a.m.   |
| STRAITS & Calcutta  | Yatsing   | Wed. 15th June at 3 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI via Swatow | Walshing  | Thur. 16th June at noon.   |
| SHANGHAI & Taingtau | Choyssang | Fri. 17th June at d'light. |
| BANGKOK via Swatow  | Mingsang  | Fri. 17th June at 10 a.m.  |
| MANILA              | Yuenyang  | Fri. 17th June at 3 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI            | Yusang    | Sat. 18th June at noon.    |

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light &amp; Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kulat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong &amp; Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei &amp; Chafoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, 15th June, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG &amp; CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM &amp; MADRAS &amp; DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

**C. N. C.****CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                            | Steamers | To Sail             |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| AMOY, M'LA, CEBU & FILO Taming | ...      | 15th June at 4 p.m. |
| AMOY & SHANGHAI Sunning        | ...      | 16th June at noon.  |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO Yingchow   | ...      | 18th June at 4 p.m. |
| NEWCHWANG Paoting              | ...      | 18th June at 4 p.m. |
| H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG Kailong | ...      | 19th June at 9 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI & PUKOW Shanlung      | ...      | 21st June at noon.  |

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO: Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtau weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35. Agents.

Hongkong June 14, 1921

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.**

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain.       | Leaving.                 |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Halloong    | W. Couper      | TUES. 14th June at noon. |
| Hailong     | W. C. Passmore | FRI. 17th June at noon.  |
| Haiching    | A. H. Stewart  | TUES. 21st June at noon. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

**NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.**

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service

between

JAPAN HONGKONG &amp; JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

**FOR JAVA.**

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Bali.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" Sailing on or about 4th July.

**FOR JAPAN.**

Ports of call:—Mojik, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on or about 26th June.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" Sailing on or about 17th July.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraph.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

SHIPPING NEWS.

**INTERNATIONAL SHIPOWNERS CONFERENCE.**

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom is considering the calling of an international conference of shipowners. A committee has been appointed and the matter is actively in hand.

**THE PORT OF LONDON.**

A big increase in the tonnage of the shipping using the port of London during the year ended 31st March, 1920 is shown in the eleventh annual report of the Port of London Authority. The total net tonnage of vessels which arrived at and departed from the port with cargoes and in ballast during the year ended 31st December, 1919 was 25,335,181, as compared with 14,564,008 for 1918.

Shipping paying river tonnage dues during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1920, totalled 20,899,577 tons, against 13,310,602 tons for the preceding twelve months. This net increase of 7,588,975 tons was composed of 5,534,467 tons of foreign trade and 2,134,508 tons in the coastwise trade. Discussing the congestion which frequently developed during the war and after the armistice, the report states that to meet this the Authority had provided in the aggregate an area of 2½ million square feet or additional storage space for the accommodation of the enormous stocks which were poured into the port.

Of this about eight hundred thousand square feet were undertaken during the year under review. The measures adopted by the Authority sensibly mitigated inconvenience to traders, and although it is early to state with confidence that all danger of the return of acute congestion is past, the turn round of ships is approaching the normal.

**SHIPYARD PERMANENTLY CLOSING THROUGH COAL STRIKE.**

Reports that continue to come to hand emphasize the seriousness of the industrial situation arising from the coal mining stoppage. It is particularly grave in Northumberland and Durham, where industry everywhere is being strangled, and unemployment has reached an alarming figure. The iron and steel trade is badly hit. The manager of one of the largest ironworks in Durham states that they are "blowing in" two blast furnaces and another week will finish every furnace the company are working. This is a more serious matter than most people realize. When a furnace is "blown in" it takes six months to light it up again, and hundreds of men are thrown out of work.

Not only does this happen, but plate mills and big sheet mills are also idle, and must remain so unless there is a big stock of ingots and blooms until the furnaces are working again. This state of affairs is typical of the whole iron and steel industry in South Durham. Many shipyards are closing down on the Tees and Wear, in some cases for a week and in others for an indefinite period. In at least one case they are closing for good. The few yards that are carrying on are dismissing men in hundreds. A really serious situation presents itself at Seaham Harbour. Here the whole population, with the exception of a few seamen and dockers, are either employed in the mines or at glass bottle works. The whole sever shops in the last-named industry at Seaham are "losing out." There is a total of 70 "holes" in these shops and each hole employs five men, who will be thrown out at once. Add to these founders, gas producers, packers, sorters, fitters, and labourers, and the figure becomes alarming. It is all the graver since this industry has to meet more furious competition than any other in the country. The various forms of pooling it is said, receive support from the mine-workers, not altogether because it is a step towards nationalisation, but they recognise that many mines cannot possibly pay a fair standard wage, and they honestly desire to protect the less fortunate workers from receiving a starvation wage. There is a desire that a basis be found to secure a permanent settlement, as many are "fed up" with repeated stoppages.

**END OF A BUSY BUREAU.**

At the Y.M.C.A. clock in Trafalgar-square now being dismantled 319,205 registered inquiries were made from January 1, 1918, to March 31, 1921, 6,766 people were shown by honorary guides round London, 50,856 people were sent free to places of entertainment through the courtesy of the proprietors, 7,010 were provided with hospitality in private homes and 17,750 with lodgings.



